ROGERS & RAYMOND WISH TO GIVE may be effected by purchasing from their new stock of Boys' Cape and other Overcoats, &c.,
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THE LADD & WEBSTER SEWING-MACHINE may now be had for Fifty Dollars.

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The strongest, simplest, and most durable Lock in the world. R can be thoroughly and satisfactorily seplained to any one in feteen minutes. A. S. Marvis & Co., Sole Manufacturers, Successors to STEARNS & MARVIS, N. 130 Broadway, cor. Worthest, N. Y. Burglan and First Proof Sarns. (Wilder's Fatent.)

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EAR-RINUS, PINS, BRACKLETS,
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at much less price than any other house.
Ladies are invited to call and examine before purchasing.
GRO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry,
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New Dork Daily Tribune

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1860.

E. W. CONKLING & Co., DANVILLE, Pa., have THE DAILY TRIBERS for sale on the arrival of the early train. TRIBUNE for sale on the arrival of the early train.

THE TRIBUNE IN PHILADRIPHIA—W. B. ZIRBER, No. 100
South Third street, is our Agent in PHILADRIPHIA, and subscrib-

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good fath.

Business interes should in all cases be addressed to THE NEW-York Tribuss.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

A number of documents relating to the secession movement will be found on another page.

The Springfield Journal has full returns for Members of the Illinois Legislature, from which it appears that the Republicans have a majority of one in the Senate, and of five in the House, as follows:

SENATE. Republicans, 13; Democrats, 12, House. Republicans, 40; Democrats, 35. This insures the return of Judge Trumbull to the United States Senate, and a proper apportionment for Members of the Legislature and

Congress. The steamer Vanderbilt, with European dates of the 7th inst .- being three days later than our previous advices-reached this port yesterday afternoon. Garibaldi has issued a decree distributing 6,000,000 of ducats to the political victims of the 15th of May, 1848, in the Italian Continental provinces, from the rentes confiscated from the Bourbons. The Piedmontese Codes (or the Code Napoleon), it is said, have been promulgated in the Marches. Fresh troops have been sent out from Turin to Naples. The Piedmontese army, under the command of Victor Emanuel, has gained a brilliant victory over the Bourbon army, the former having crossed the Garigliano to fight. The Bourbon troops were routed, leaving tents, wagons, stores, and a very large number of prisoners. Positions commanding Gaëta were occupied by the victors, and a large number of the Bourbon troops, outside of the Fortress of Gaëta, have signified their willingness to surrender. Breadstuffs dull, and

hardly so firm. Consols 93@931 for money, and

931@931 for account.

The destiny of Delaware is to become a Free State. This is proved by the number of Republican votes she cast in the Presidential election and by the constantly decreasing number of her slaves. The election returns show that Lincoln received nearly a fourth of all the votes cast in the State. In 1856, Fremont received there 380 votes, while in the election just passed, Lincoln's vote was 3,823; for Fremont, Sussex County cast one vote, while her vote for Lincoln was 672, and one of her Hundreds gave him a plurality of 104. Indeed, Delaware has never shown a blind adherence to Slavery. Her citizens have regarded it more as a relic of the past, and an evil to be tolerated until a suitable remedy could be found, than as essential to her welfare. There has ever been an undercurrent in favor of free | "There trien considerable pains to aspertain what the attle

thought, free speech and free labor, but latterly this disposition has risen more to the surface. On several occasions since the commencement of the present century, she has expressed herself. through her Legislature, for Free Territory, and has additionally made one or two spasmodic but abortive efforts at partial emancipation, proving a decided restlessness under the institution.

From the Census reports, we learn that there are but 615 slaveholders in the State, and 1,805 slaves-a decrease of the latter of 21 per cent within the past decade. The decrease within the next ten years will no doubt be more rapid than this. The already extensive plan of exportation pursued so actively there, will be quickened. It may safely be predicted that Delaware will be the first Southern State to take her stand among her free sister States.

LET'S HAVE A PANIC!

None of your little, hollow, half-way, makebelieves, but a real old-fashioned break-down, after the pattern of 1837. Individuals may make a loss-that is their affair-but the country will be surely and greatly benefited. We shall import far less goods and export less specie; we shall dress and dine and drink less expensively; we shall trade less and work more; we shall economize, and haul in our horns, and reef topsails, and come out stronger and wiser and richer in the end. So let's have a good, strong, old-fashioned Panic!

True, there are some drawbacks. We have our crops just ready for market, and shall sell them ten to twenty-five per cent. lower than we otherwise would; we shall sell millions' worth of our Public Securities to foreigners for twenty per cent less than we shall be glad to buy them back for after the storm blows over; and a good many mechanics and laborers in our cities will find the coming Winter a very hard one. But then the country was never before so rich and strong as it is now-full of Grain, full of Cattle and Swine, full of Specie, full of everything. There was never before a time when a financial tornado had less cause than now-consequently, never before one when it would do less real harm. Our Exports are large beyond precedent; Specie has ceased to flow from us, and must soon begin to pour heavily in upon us. Our Mines, our Herds, our Farms, our Factories, are all doing well: a panic now may save us from one when we should not be half so able to stand it. So let us all take bold, and get up a rearing, smashing, high old Panie!

BULLYING THE PREE STATES.

Abraham Lincoln has been designated for next President of this Republic by the popular vote of nearly every Free State, and the ruling politicians of the Slave States are not pleased with the selection. We can fancy their feelings, as we felt much the same when they put a most undesired President upon us four years ago. Moreover, we can and do in good faith advise them to do as we did-Bear it with fortitude, and hope to do better next time. There are other courses that may seem more inviting at first, but this will prove altogether safest and wisest in the end.

But the Southern politicians are not so used to adversity as we have been, and they do not at first take it kindly. Everybody among them is expected to tear and rave over this Free-Soil triumph, under the suspicion of being marked and denounced as an Abolitionist. Of course, the howl throughout the Cotton States is very general-partly in earnest, and partly not. And the life-long Disunionists of South Carolins, and two or three sympathizing sister States, seize upon the excitement as a godsend, by whose aid they hope forthwith to achieve their darling end.

Messrs. Rhett, Ruffin, Yancey, and other leaders in this crusade were just as much Disunionists a year ago as they now are; the circumstances have changed, but they have not. cause they fear that the golden moment will speedily pass away-that if they do not succeed in dissolving the Union before the excitement cools and Mr. Lincoln is inaugurated, they never will. Hence, the indecent haste with which South Carolina is burried along the path of treaten, without allowing time for reflection or consultation. The Disunionists dare not trust their cause to a general council of the Slave States, nor even of the Cot ton States, for they know they would be overruled. Their game is to rush South Carolina into a point-blank collision with the Federal Government, and then call upon the other Slave States to rally to the defence of the champion of their common cause. By thus raising a false issue and appealing to the sympathies rather than the reason of the other slaveholding States, they hope to effect what, on a direct appeal, they know to be impossible. And this, though a desperate resort, is the only one open to them consistent with their resolution to shiver the Union

at all bazards. Now we believe and maintain that the Union is to be preserved only so long as it is beneficial and astisfactory to all parties concerned. We do not believe that any man, any neighborhood, town, county, or even State, may break up the Union in any transient gust of passion; we fully comprehend that Secession is an extreme, an ultimate resort-not a Constitutional but a Revolutionary remedy; but we insist that this Union shall not be held together by force whenever it shall have ceased to cohere by the mutual attraction of its parts; and whenever the Slave States, or the Cotton States only, shall unitedly, coolly say to the rest, "We want to get out of the "Union," we shall arge that their request be ac-

But one thing we must firmly and always insist on-that there shall be no bribing, no coaxing, no wheedling those to stay in the Union who want to get out. Every step in this direction tends to confirm the Slave States in their mistaken notion that the Union is more advantage ous to us than to them-that it is a contrivance to pamper and enrich the North at the cost of the South. And this is to-day the chief source of National peril. It is because the Southern people have been persistently told that the Free States would be pecuniarily rained by disunion-that our people live by their sufferance and thrive on their county-that we are eternally threatened with Secession. Let it be fully and fairly understood that the benefits of the Union are mutual-that we don't want the South to remain in the Union out of charity to us-and this eternal menace of Nullification and Secession will be hushed forever.

The Herald has a bulletin from Richmond, which foreshadows the part which Virginia is to be induced to play in the drama now opening.

Legislature, or a Convention called by its authority. It is known that she will, meanwhile, prepare for the worst, for if the States now threatening to secede shall adopt her programme, and that shall fail to be carried out by non-compliance on the part of the North, Virginia will unite in the secession movement. She will ask the Southern States to go into a Southern Conference with her, and it is understood that they will go, provided she lays down beforehand the programme which shall form the basis of action. This, it is supposed, Virginia will do, and from informa-tion communicated to me it will be of a character sufficiently comprehensive and exacting to satisfy the most uitra Southern

It will embrace, first, a repeal of the statutes nullifying the Fugitive Slave law by those States which have pamed such state utes, with a guaranty of a faithful enforcement of that law in the future; second, a concession that the Constitution authorizes the carrying of slaves into the common territory, and consequent protection for slave property therein; and, third, that neither Congress nor the Executive shall interfere with Slavery in the States or Territory, and consequent protection for slave property therein; and, third, that neither Congress nor the Executive shall interfere with Slavery in the States or Territories, except for its protection in the latter when necessary.

Some favor a change in the programme to the extent of a demand for the passage of a law by Congress, forthwith, for its protection

tude of Virginia shall be to the coming crisis. Her purpose is to

maintain a position of armed neotrality natil she is prepared to tender her services as mediator, under the official sanction of the

in the Territories.
"If this programme shall be adopted by the Conference, and the North show any disposition to compromise upon it, then a National Conference will be called to adjust the pending difficulties upon that basis. Should these measures fail to obtain the sanction of the North, secession of all the Southern States will fol-

-This is tolerably cool, i' faith! considering that t is hardly past the middle of November. Those who have been beaten in the late contest pro pose to graciously forgive the victors, provided they will give up all that was at stake on the issue and a good deal more. We can tell the gentlemen who lost that this programme will not even be considered by the Free States, much less submitted to. If Cornwallis at Yorktown had offered Washington a free pardon in case he would lay down his arms and sue to George III. for mercy as a repentant rebel, his demand would not have been more preposterous than that above quoted. Those to whom the People have just voted to intrust the Administration of the Federal Government do not believe that "the Constitution authorizes the carrying of "Slavery into the common territory," any more than Jefferson or Roger Sherman did; and they will do nothing to favor such transplantation, but everything in their power to prevent it. Congress will pass no law for the protection of Slavery in those Territories: if the next Congress should, Mr. Lincoln would certainly veto it. And as to the laws of certain States, designed to secure the personal liberty of their inhabitants. those States will modify, repeal or retain them exactly as their own people shall see fit, and when they see fit-and this will never be while they are menaced with terrible consequences if they do not promptly comply with the arrogant demands of outsiders. On this point, the Republican Platform adopted at Chicago says, explicitly:

"That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States own demestic institutions according to its own judgment exclu-ricely, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends

-Who disputes this doctrine? Certainly no one who professes to be a disciple of Jefferson and Madison. Read the celebrated Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions of '98 and '99, and judge how a supporter of the doctrines therein pro claimed would look advocating the above proposition to dragoon the Free States into a repeal of

The simple fact is, that this clamor about the Personal Liberty acts of certain Free States is hollow and delusive. Those acts are not the cause of but a mere pretext for the present slaveholding furor. Those who are fanning the flames of civil discord, hate to own that their only grievance is the election as President of the candidate they most dislike: so they look in every direction for excuses for their treason. That the Personal Liberty acts are only used as pretexts, is proved by the fact that the very Governors who officially inveigh against them do not know which States have passed them. New-York has been repeatedly denounced as a leading offender; Indiana as another; Illinois as a third; when in fact neither of these States has passed any such law! Of all the border Free States. only Pennsylvania has any act on her statute book that even attempts to protect those claimed as Slaves, and Pennsylvania's is a weak, flimsy affair. Generally, we may say that the States which have Personal Liberty acts are those into which slaves seldom or never do or can flee. Practicaly, those acts are of no account except to the Secessionists. If every one of them were repealed to-morrow, not five more fugitive slaves er annun would be caught and returned than now are. And the only effect of repealing those acts at this juncture would be to incite new and

nore unwarrantable exactions. If any State has passed an Anti-Slavery act at variance with the Federal Constitution, the Supreme Court, on the proper presentment of the matter, will be ready enough to declare that act a nullity. Mr. Lincoln, as President, will probably feel bound to recognize and enforce the de crees of that Court. Here is a way-and it is the only practicable way-to overrule these acts if they be really exceptionable. All the other States, with the new President and Congress, might command, entreat, implore Vermont or Wisconsin to repeal her Personal Liberty act. yet the act would remain unrepealed and in ful force: but let the Supreme Court declare it invalid, and there is in substance an end of it. The Secessionists understand this; but they don't want those laws repealed-on the contrary, they wish there were more of them, and that they were a great deal more objectionable than they are. Let it be understood, then, that the South has full sway in the Supreme Court, and can there demolish the Personal Liberty acts if she will, If she chooses to have them stand, the reason will be generally understood.

MR. SECRETARY COBB. However much we may be disposed to give to South Carolina, and any other Southern States who may be inclined to follow her example, ample opportunity to right the wrongs under which they may believe themselves to be suffering, by such remedies as they may think the exigency requires, we do not recognize the propriety of extending to Federal office-holders the privilege of using their official power and position to advance the scheme of secession, and to aid and abet the complicated difficulties which that proposed scheme may bring upon the country. The term secession, which the Southern States themselves have chosen, is a sufficient indication of the character of that act. The proposition is to sever the relations with, if not to act in antagonism to, the Union; and a member of the Federal Government, therefore, betrays his trust, and is derelict to his oath, who uses the power which the Union confers upon him to aid such a revolution, whether it be peaceful or violent.

We called attention, some weeks ago, to the fact

was using his official influence for political purposes, by openly threatening, in this city, the dissolution of the Union in the event of the election of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency. We hinted then that he was doing more that this, and the proposals for a United States loan were made at that time in the hope that the excited state of popu lar feeling would be shown in the reluctance of capitalists to come forward, and an evidence be thus given to the country of a want of confidence in public credit. Mr. Cobb's expectations were then defeated, and the result of the subscription for the loan precisely the opposite of what he hoped for. The bare suspicion of such a purpose on his part, and his subsequent conduct in this city, would have been sufficient ground for his removal from office by the President. But Mr. Cobb, though baffled in his first at-

tempt to undermine public credit, has not relinquished the hope of using a United States loan as an instrument of disunion, and of making his official power subserve the purposes of the revolutionists. It was understood that the ten million loan was made to meet the payment on Treasury notes, and Mr. Cobb was further understood to promise that the notes would be called in before payment on the loan became due. Had he fulfilled that promise, the payment which falls due this week would have been made without any financial disturbance, as the money which went into the Sub-Treasury on one account would immediately come out again on the other. But as the Secretary has neglected-carefully neglectedto give the requisite notice on the Treasury notes, and refuses to grant any extension of time to those who have taken the loan, the necessary result is that a large drain is to be made upon the banks this week of gold to be locked up in the Sub-Treasury, which cannot get out again at least under thirty days, and even then only in the event that the Treasury notes shall be called in immediately, which there is no reason for supposing that Mr. Cobb intends to do. The effect of all this, of course, will be to render the money market more stringent than ever, and to introduce a new and powerful element in the complication of commercial affairs, and to make what ought to be a measure of relief a fresh blow to commercial credit. This is precisely what Mr. Cobb wishes to do. He intends on behalf of secession to strike down, if possible, the credit and prosperity of the country, trusting in the general wreck to aid his Southern friends to carry their point. Of course there is no remedy for this treacherous use of official power except in the hands of the President. But the country at least should recognize and remember the means resorted to and the men who use them to coerce it into subjection.

RHETT'S REASONING.

Mr. Rhett leads the secession hosts in South Carolina. He made a speech in Charleston the other night, in which he laid down the South Carolina programme. This is, to rope in all the Slave States, and sweep across the country to the Pacific. Mr. Rhett is magnificent, but he is too fast. The North-West, however they might feel about the secession of the Gulf States, will, we presume, be very firm on the point of retaining the Mississippi River; in fact, no bargain can be made with them to surrender it. So much at least is settled. No Southern republic could be allowed to take or possess the mouth of the Mississippi. That, at any rate, could only be got by hard knocks. We may as well, therefore, settle down in the conclusion that our fillibustering friends will have, in any event, to stop at the Mississippi River. As to our territories beyond, they must continue in possession of the existing Federal Government. Mr. Rhett may as well, therefore, haul in his borns a little, and be content with the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico for his seaboard. Of course, after he gets things agoing to his satisfaction in the Cotton States (we reckon Louisiana a Sugar State), he may indeed he may of the Free States generally if he so inclines, and they might have to go as spoils and trophies of war. But we cannot now see how he is, in any other way, to get the Western country he so ambitiously aspires to the possession of.

But Mr. Rhett is not merely great in geographical delineations. He expounds the political philosophy of the existing crisis. And he asserts that our difficulties arise from the preposterous notion instilled into Northern mind that najorities should govern. Why, he alleges, nothing can be more absurd than this. He protests that submission to majorities is abject pusillanimity. There is no reason, he avers, why two men should vote down one, or 2,000 vote down 1,000. Minorities have the same rights as majorities, and the minority is just as much entitled to have its own way in government as the majority. Such is the substance of Mr. Rhett's political philosophy as expounded in his late speech at Charleston. We cannot be expected to refute such logic. Holding, with our benighted fellow-citizens generally, that we can have no better rule of action in political affairs than to submit peaceably to the voice of the majority, legitimately expressed in authoritative modes, we cannot follow Mr. Rhett into discussions that admit of disputing the wisdom of the rule. We state Mr. Rhett's position and give him the benefit of it. We suspect he will not hold to his philosophy of government any longer than to get rid of the majority against him within the existing Union. As soon as he gets his Southern Confederacy going we imagine he will promptly get round to the solid ground of the majority principle. If he sticks to his theory that the majority should give way to the minority, in his new Confederacy, we think he will have a good time in getting it governed under the voting process. May we all live long enough to see him try his proposed experiment.

Missouri, which has been recently reported as having east her popular vote for Bell and Everett, seems still to be in doubt, with the probabilities in favor of Douglas. The St. Louis News of the 15th has returns from all the counties in be State except Bates, Ballenger, Butler, Carter, Dade, Douglas, Dunklin, Howell, Marion, New-Madrid, Ozark, Reynolds, Scott, Shannon, Stoddard, Stone and Texas, which foot up for Douglas 54,469; Bell, 54,174; Breckinridge, 25,328; and Lincoln, 16,395. Douglas over Bell, 295.

-The Republican State Committee of New-Hamp hire has fixed upon Tuesday, the 8th of January next, as the day for holding the State Convention, and for the nomination of a caudidate for Congress in the HIId (or western) District of the State, the one now represented by the Hon. Mr. Edwards of Keene. The Hd Congressional District will hold its Convention the

hold its convention at Dover, the 12th of January. Pive Councilor District, twelve Senatorial, and ten County Conventions will be held in different parts of the State within a few days of the State Convention.

THE LATEST NEWS.

RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18, 1860. MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Neither the official nor private intelligence from Mexico warrants the belief that that there is to be any immediate improvement in the condition of affairs there. Mr. McLane's conference with the Ministers of other Powers is expected to result in nothing practical.

Our administration does not possess the full confidence of Juarez, and has provoked the resentment of Miramon. Its whole policy there, as in Central America, has been bungling, imbecile, and indirect. Both those countries, and most others, will rejoice at its exodus as much as the American people.

OUR SOUTHERN PORTS AND ARSENALS. The Secretary of War does not hesitate to say, whatever may be complexion of affairs in South Carolina, he is determined to hand over the ports and arsenals of the United States there, intact to his successor on the 4th of March. Any attempt to seize them, as suggested by Mr. Rhett, would inevitably lead to serious consequences.

MR. BRECKINRIDGE TO BE CALLED OUT. Strong appeals will be made from Kentucky, and the conservative interests in other Southern States, for Mr. Breckinridge to attend and address the South Carolina Convention next month. As he was the candidate of that section, and enjoys its confidence, they could not refuse to hear him, if he should consent, and in that way the judgment of the people might be reached by reasons they will never hear if a Convention is permitted to pursue its own reckless course.

Mr. Bell is understood to be prepared to give the influence of his name and counsel to any proper Union demonstration in the South, and would, doubtless, cooperate with Mr. Breckinridge in an endeavor to arrest the projected revolutionary schemes of the Secessionists. NEW-YORK SAFETY COMMITTEES REPUDIATEED.

The real friends of peace and Union in the South do not desire any interference or advice from self-constituted safety committees in New-York, who offer their principles and prints for sale in the same advertisement. They are regarded as having done more mischief than the Abolitionists whom they affect to deprecate so

The Treasury is nearly empty. The following is the weekly statement:

This margin is about one-half that needed for

THE TREASURY.

the easy working of the Department. THE RESIGNING SENATORS.

The only Southern Senators who have resigned their seats are Messrs. Hammond and Chesnut. Mr. Toobs has not sent his resignation in to the Governor, and will not. He is now prompting proceedings at Millidgeville intended to embarrass the counting of the votes of the Electoral Colleges in February, with a view of being here and acting a revolutionary part. THE TEXAS SENATORS.

Mr. Wigfall of Texas is in the city and ready

to take his seat. So is his colleague, Mr.

MR. BONHAM'S RESIGNATION.

Mr. Bonham's resignation, as Member of the House from South Carolina, ought, combined with the example of the two Senators, to keep the rest of the delegation at Home. But Mr. Keitt and Company will not stay there.

Private intelligence from Mississippi indicates nearly as frenzied a condition of sentiment there as in South Carolina. Messrs. Brown, Davis and other leaders are competing for the palm of ultraism.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 17, 1860. The Hon. Mr. McLane, our Minister to Mexico, has resigned his mission. Gov. Weller has received the appointment in his stead.

Advices received from Ecnador announce the recetablishment of peace in that Republic by the triumph of Gen. Flores. The new Government has appointed as Minister to this country Don Antonio Flores, a son of Gen. Flores, who has already arrived in your city, and is soon expected here. In the present state of our relations on the Pacific coast of South America, the apcointment of a Minister from Ecuador is a good sign s it indicates a desire to cultivate friendly relations There is plenty of room for these, as our present relations with Peru and Chili are not on the best of footing, and the new Minister from Ecuador will find a good disposition toward him. It is stated that he is also instructed to endeavor to enlist American enterprise in several important works in that Republic, such as steam navigation, and gas and water works for several important cities. Additional charges have been preferred against sev-

eral master-workmen in the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, for using their positions in defeating the regular Demoratic nominees for Congress in the Vth and VIth Districts of New-York. The probabilities are that several removals will shortly be made. General regret is manifested here by all parties at

the defeat of John Cochrane, who is regarded as the ablest and most efficient member of the present Congress, and would undoubtedly have succeeded Mr. Pennington as Speaker of the Thirty-seventh Congress. The lower Court to-day confirmed the decision in the

case of Marcus, the gambler, who was convicted and sentenced for three years to the Penitentiary by the District Court for keeping a gambling-house. It is understood that a raid will shortly be made upon

these establishments, with a view of breaking them up. It is asserted that there are upward of fifty ready to open at the assembling of Congress.

By order of the Secretary of War a Court Martial

has been ordered to meet at Fort Columbus on the 16th inst., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such persons as may be brought before it. Lieut, Webb will act as Judge Advocate.

The President has appointed Revel W. English Deputy Postmaster at Alton, Illinois, The President has recognized Nicolas G. Portz, a

Vice Consular Agent of France at Mobile. The Pony Express, which is indispensable to the

country, will resume its present schedule on the 1st of May next, unless sooner ordered to do so by the action of Congress.

Senstor Douglas left New-Orleans a few days since in good health, on a visit to his plantation on the Mis-sissippi. He will make no more public addresses, but will return to Washington in about ten days. The Secretary of War is desirous of testing the util-

ity of army wagons with patent iron wheels, specimens of which have been exhibited to him, but is dethe the Secretary of the Treasury, Howell Cobb, day following, at Manchester; and the Ist District will barred from their purchase by Sonator Davis's stay-

i'w of last session, requiring special appropriations for and purposes.

PROM KANSAS.

Meeting of the Territorial Belief Convention.

LEAVENWORTH, Friday, Nov. 16, 1860. The Territorial Relief Convention assembled at Lawrence on Wednesday, and after a harmless session, adourned the same day. The Hon. R. B. Mitchell of Linn County was made President, and John A. Martin of Atchison and R. G. Elliott of Douglass County 800retaries. A Territorial Central Committee, composed of thirteen members, one from each Council District. with Gen. 8. Pomeroy for Chairman, was appointed. A Committee of five, Marcus J. Parrett for Chairman, was appointed to draft an address to the people of the States, setting forth the condition of Kansas, and asking their aid. The Central Committee appointed an Executive Committee of five, with Gen. Pomeroy of this city as Chairman. Contracts have been made with the different railroad companies by which goods and provisions for the relief of Kansas are shipped at merely nominal rates of freight if consigned to the Chairman of the Committee, Gen. Poweroy, Atchison, and marked Kansas Relief Goods." By him they will be distributed throughout the Territory, or sent to any particular county, town, or association, if so directed.

A resolution warning the people of the East against giving money to any who are not indersed by the Territorial Central Committee was adopted. John A. Martin of Atchison introduced a resolution

returning the thanks of Kansas to Thaddens Hyatt for his efforts in behalf of the people of Kansas, which was adopted. The Convention also passed a resolution, introduced by Col. Holiday, requesting the President of the United

States to postpone the land sales. The Torritorial Executive Committee hold a meeting in this city on Wednesday next.

There is unquestionably the greatest destitution throughout the Territory, and there will be much suffering unless speedy relief is afforded to the inhabi-

Fresh Outbreak.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Saturday, Nov. 17, 1860. The Times of this city publishes a letter from Line County, Kansas, giving an account of a new outbreak in that region. At the date of the letter, one man, named Russell Hinds, after a tria! by Lynch law, had been hung, and others ordered to leave the Territory immediately. The cause of the outbreak is alleged to be attempts at kidnapping and threatening toward Free-State men by Hinds and his associates.

FROM NEBRASKA.

News from Pike's Peak. FORT KEARNEY, Saturday, Nov. 17, 1860.

The Western stage coach which left Denver on the 12th inst., with a full complement of passengers, the mails, the messenger of Hinckley & Co.'s Express, and \$11,000 in treasure, passed here at an early hour yes-terday, bound for Omaha, but by some mistake the telegraph package for this office was not handed in until this morning. By it we have the following Denver

The Denver Mountaineer extra of the 11th inst. save The Western stage-coach reached here at 24 o'clock on the morning of Nov. 10, bringing Hinckley & Co.'s Messenger, with a single dispatch containing all the Presidential election returns received at Fort Kearney by telegraph up to the evening of the 7th inst." By private correspondence we learn that the news reached Denver and was published, and started six hours ahead of that taken out by the Pony Express.

It is thought here that the travel will justify the Western Stage Company in running a semi-weekly coach between Omaha and Denver, and it is hoped that they will do so.

The Pony Express which left St. Joseph on Thurs day, arrived here at 5 p. m. on Friday. The weather is mild and cloudy.

FROM LOUISIANA.

Mexican News. NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Nov. 17, 1880. The schooner Red Fox, from Tampico 10th, had

arrived. Four hundred thousand dollars, of the seized Mexican conducta, arrived at Tampico on the 1st, in charge of the British Consul. The American Consul claims that the money saved belongs to American citizens.

while the other consignees claim a pro rata portion. The steamer Pawnee was at Tampico attending to the matter. The people tried to rob it, but failed Another report had reached Tampico that Guadalajara had been captured, and General Marquez taken prisoner,

FROM GEORGIA.

The Election. Augusta, Ga., Saturday, Nov. 17, 1860. All the Counties, except one, in Georgia, give a majority against Breckinridge of not less than 2,500, perhape a few dozen more. SAVANNAH, Saturday, Nov. 17, 1860.

Official returns from sixteen Counties in Florida in dicate that the majority for Breckinridge in the State will be about 3,000.

The Great Southern Commercial Convention.

ATLANTA, Ga., Tuesday, Nov. 13, 1860, The great Southern Commercial Convention, which adjourned at Vicksburg, Miss., on the 13th of May. 1859, to meet in this city on Monday, November 12, has finally given up the ghost. Not a delegate was in attendance yesterday.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Steamer Tecumseh Sun k. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 18, 1866.

The steamer Tecumseh, Logan master, from Cincinnati to New-Orleans, sunk yesterday across the mouth of the Louisville and Portland Canal. Her cargo is badly damaged. No lives were lost. Fire coal boats were also sunk at the entrance of the Canal, and will probably obstruct unvigation for several days.

FROM VIRGINIA.

The Presidential Election.
RICHMOND, Saturday, Nov. 17, 1860.

The election returns are still incomplete, but show are more confident to day.

RICHMOND, Nov. 18, 1860. that the contest has been very close. The Bell mes

The Dispatch has returns from 135 counties, official, giving Bell 88 majority, and from 12 counties, unofficial, giving Bell 99 majority. The remaining 6 countled gave Goggin 760 majority. The indications are that

Bell has carried the State by over 200 majority. ALEXANDRIA, Saturday, Nov. 17, 1860. Bell's majority is about 400, certain.

FROM BOSTON.

Col. Corcoran and the Prince of

Wales. Boston, Saturday, Nov. 17, 1860. At a meeting of Irishmen who sympathize with Col. Corcoran, of New-York, held here last night, resolutions were adopted commenting on his conduct in refusing to do honor to the Prince of Wales, and inviting him to Boston, when a long congratulatory public address will be made him.

FROM CANADA.

The Great Western Rallway.

TORONTO, C. W., Saturday, Nov. 17, 1860. The Great Western Railway traffic for the week and-

ing yesterday is \$49,350, being an increase of over \$7,000 over the corresponding week of last year.